

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR TAXES.
[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir, Referring to Mr. Bowley's letter suggesting some methods whereby extra revenue might be obtained in order that Hongkong might contribute more money to the Imperial Government to carry on the War, I am sure that every member of the community desires, for the credit of the Colony, that we should be in no way behind that evidence of patriotism shown by other Colonies.

I would like, however, to point out that his suggestion of doubling the Crown Rent would be, in its incidence, very unfair. Crown Rent is fixed at the time the leasehold is sold by the reversioner, who here is the King. It is not, in the strict sense of the word, a tax and is not adjustable on the increased or decreased value of property in the same way that Rates are by being levied on a new Ratable Assessment annually.

To quote a case in point, a rural building lot at the Peak with an area of 44,604 square feet sold in 1876 subject to an annual Crown Rent of \$94. I could quote dozens of cases of inland, marine and Kowloon lots affected in the same way, so I consider the incidence of the doubling the Crown Rent as suggested by Mr. Bowley would be very unfair.

As to increasing the rates to 20 per cent., this is the fairest way of raising the revenue equitably from the whole Community, but I think he is wrong in saying that rates in England range from 20 to 45 per cent. of the rent, compared with the rates payable here in most parts of 13 per cent.

In the first place rates at home are levied on the net annual value, which is the rateable value there, whereas in Hongkong they are levied on the gross annual value, which is the rateable value here.

The net annual value at home is approximately only 70 per cent. of the gross annual value.

Mr. Bowley suggests that, compared with home, we are very lightly taxed in regard to property. Now, I will take the case of a man at home with an income of £500. He takes a house of, say, £50 a year. The rates on that house—taking Mr. Bowley's assertion that they are 45 per cent.—would be £117 17s. 6d. Total rent and rates, £266 17s. 6d.

In Hongkong a man with £500 would have to pay, say, \$100 a month and rates for less accommodation than the man at home gets for £50 a year and rates, so, taking the dollar at 2/- for comparative purposes, we get:—
House Rent \$1,200 £120.00.0.
Rates at 13 per cent. 15.12.0.
£135.12.0.

After all, therefore, there is not such a great disparity in the matter of rates, but there is an enormous disparity in the matter of rent, and, as the tenant pays both, it is doubtless this which has been borne in mind by the Government in settling the percentage to be paid in rates.

Mr. Bowley's suggestion that, in order to promote economy and efficiency, bars should be closed at 10 p.m. and no credit given seems to me to be more suitable for discussion by people who are more interested in reducing drunkenness than in a list of suggestions for war taxes.

Entertainments might very well be taxed, but a tax on travelling would be a little difficult to enforce in the matter of rickshaws and chairs—Yours faithfully,
A. SHELTON HOOPER.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir, The Sunday issue of your morning contemporary reproduces a letter from the *Central China Post* headed "The Chinese Customs: Growl from Outdoor Staff." May I be allowed to protest against the spirit and the statements of the writer and against his attempt to introduce race-prejudice into our ranks. It is true that Mr. Schmidt, one of the Shanghai Deputy Commissioners, is a German, but he is one with whom I could still associate, his wife is Irish. The so-called "system of" (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND

LIST NO. 5.

B. Ezra	50.00
Anonymous (W.)	50.00
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham	25.00
R. S.	25.00
R. Lloyd	25.00
Tong Lai Chuen	25.00
Capt. Passmore	20.00
J. J. Bryan	20.00
Lam Wo Chan	20.00
Ka Wo Chan	20.00
On Luk Yuen	20.00
St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Chinese Y.M.C.A.)	19.00
C. T. T. T. T.	15.00
Kung Wo Lou Tin	15.00
Central Police Station per P.B.	12.00
C. H. Gale, A.H., H. T. Jackman, T. L. Perkins, D. Wood, H.F.C., R.H., T.L., W. Edwards, E. Ellis, E.M., R. L. Bridger, E.M.S., K. H. Aumuller, C. E. Watson, L. Caming, Wing Ki Cheong, Kwong Nam Cheong, Tai Loi Chan, Leung Pui Chi, Ning Lee Chan, Tin Hong, Po Chu, Ki Chouk, at \$10 each	240.00
E. W. Carpenter, E. Newhouse, M. Xavier, J. W. White, L. C. P. Rees, A. B. Purves, B. W. Grey, E. Larmour, T. A. Wood, H. Pegg, G. Haskett, H. S. Rouse, E. B. Lambert, A. W. Tickle, H. C. Lowick, G. E. Thomas, S. Hamer, J. Duncan, R. J. Stevenson, S. R. Jones, T. Bolt, F. A. Biden, W. W. Fleming, G. Jax, J. H. Donithorne, T. A.A.C., R.D.W., A.R., E. Remedios, M. A. Figueiredo, L. E. Guterres, O. Randall, P. Jackson, G. W. Gegg, Kom, A. E. Channist, Chung Hing Chan, Tong Shan Nam, Gt. Eastern Hotel, Wing On Co., Wing On Insurance Co., The Sun Co., Sun Insurance Co., Choo Luk On Tong, Wing Fat, at \$5 each	230.00
D.D., \$3; Interpreter, \$2; Kwong Chan, \$2; N. Mat, \$1	8.00
Amount previously acknowledged	\$329.00
	4,292.39
	\$5,131.39

SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB v. CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Played at Leighton Hill Ground on Saturday. Scores:—

Turner	Moller	Mosden	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.
H. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	
J. J. Verney	Chen	Chen	Ng	L.R.C. v. Y.M.C.A.	

On the War Charities Court last evening, before a fairly large crowd, Green and Abraham (owe 4-6) defeated Nisbet and Dodwell (owe 15-3) in the semi-final of the Men's Handicap Doubles, and thus qualified to meet Crisp and Redmond (scratch) in the final. The final scores were 6-3, 10-12, 9-7.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

COOLIES AT VARIANCE.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. Melbourne with fighting, a chopper being used in the affray. One of the men had a long scratch down the side of his face, in addition to an unimpaired head, which was carefully bound up with a piece of dirty rag. The others were quite uninjured. Three of the men pleaded guilty. One of the defendants put the blame on to the fourth defendant, who, he said, came and gambled with the others. On the following day he returned with companions and asked them to come out and fight. They refused to do so, but the other men attacked them and forced them to hide under beds. The fourth defendant said the other men struck him with a glass bottle, a chopper and a bamboo pole. They were each fined \$1.

captionage," a gross misnomer of the alleged facts, is not new, nor did it originate with Mr. Schmidt. I have adopted the same method for years. What is new is that the Inspector General has now required that the check on calculations, as outlined in the Circular referred to, shall be made systematically and at all ports. The writer describes, and all too correctly, the pressure under which the Customs staff has to work. The wonder is that work is performed as accurately as it is. Nowhere in the world, I make bold to say, is cargo "passed," i.e., released both for import and for export, with the rapidity and smoothness that it is in China. I have long been of the opinion, which the lapse of time strengthens, that our Service will have to call upon the public to exercise more patience with, and to provide better accommodation for, the work of our examination branch. We need to be able to work under less pressure and in more roomy surroundings. And this demand will proceed from the clerical as well as from the examination branch. I will not touch further on the letter of "Disgusted"; it does not, I am sure, correctly describe the views of his brother officers. No one has done more to improve the present, and the future prospects of the Customs Service than has Mr. Aglen, and as needs arise and the opportunity is given he will do more. I am, etc., A. H. HARRIS
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF ENGINEER.

MORE LEGAL ARGUMENT.

The enquiry was resumed at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday into certain charges against a Chief Engineer. Capt. R. M. de la Sala, of the s.s. *Pheumpeh*, charged the Chief Engineer of the vessel, W. J. Stokes, with disobedience and misconduct.

The Court was composed of Commander Beckwith (President), Lieut. Commander F. E. Nuttall (H.M.S. *Tenor*), Capt. Bell Smith (s.s. *Honam*), Capt. P. H. Rolfe (Marine Superintendent, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.), and Mr. D. McMurray (Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.).

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. L. Shenton), appeared on behalf of the Captain, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) represented the Chief Engineer.

The previous hearing was adjourned after Mr. Pollock had raised several objections on the question of procedure.

Commander Beckwith, at the outset, replied to the objections made by Mr. Pollock at the first hearing. With regard to the contention that no definite charges had been formulated, he understood that that had since been done by the solicitors who represented the Captain.

Mr. Pollock—Not to our satisfaction. Proceeding, the President said that he did not think the objection relative to the sitting of a Naval Officer on the Court was material. As to the other objection, that he, as Harbour Master, having previously advised in the Court, should not act as President, he had been directed by the Governor to sit as President of the Court, as he was ministerially in control of the harbour.

Mr. Pollock then remarked that he had further objections to make. In the first place he would ask the President to note that he still objected to him sitting as President of that Court, and in that connection he reminded the President that at the last sitting he (the President) frankly stated that he thought he ought not to sit owing to previous conversations he had had with Capt. de la Sala. It was laid down in the Ordinance that a Stipendiary Magistrate could be President of the Court, therefore any one of the Police Magistrates would have been available to sit as President of the Court.

Another point was that no proper charges had been laid. He had received the new statement from the solicitors for the other side, but that did not help him. They were only told that evidence would be called to prove misconduct on various dates from January 17th until the ship arrived in Hongkong last week. There were many dates given, but no specific date, nor a specific charge had been laid. They were given a series of dates and were asked to frame the charges for themselves on the written statements of several people. They were asked to perform that novelty in criminal law although they were the accused person. It was for the prosecution to frame the charges, and they would then know what they had to answer. They wanted to know what they had got to meet.

Mr. Sharp, in reply, remarked that the fact that Commander Beckwith was sitting as President of that Court was a complete answer to one of the objections made by his learned friend. His friend contended that the charges were not definite enough. However, he understood, according to the practice in that Court, that they had given more than was usually given to the other side. Also that enquiry was ordered by the Governor, and that was surely sufficient for their purpose. They were prosecuting under Section 19 of the Ordinance, and he thought that was understood all along.

Commander Beckwith then announced that he was of the opinion that all the preliminaries were complete, according to law, and he now proposed to proceed with the case before him. Mr. Pollock at once rose and said he had other objections to make, and added that he could not help it if his friend did become impatient. It was not for Counsel on the other side to show his impatience in the way he has done. It showed a lack of a certain amount of decency, and he said that in all seriousness. Mr. Pollock then proceeded to state that a charge of gross misconduct had to be laid, not a series of petty charges. That was only natural law and was only fair to the accused. They did not want a series of petty frictions as between the Captain and the Chief Engineer; they wanted a definite charge. They wanted a serious act and not a series of little acts. They did not want the recital of such incidents as the throwing overboard of a bottle of anchovy sauce. (Laughter.) The Court was not

there to listen to the recital of a series of petty grievances. It was not fair to the accused to have an Irish stew, if he might so put it, of little offences as between the Captain and the Chief Engineer. That would be contrary to the principles of natural law and justice. The series of petty frictions had absolutely no connection with each other. Also, and this was rather important, there was no "logging" of the alleged offences, and thus the Chief Engineer had not been given an opportunity of answering the charges, as they were read out to him from the log-book, which was the usual procedure adopted. They simply had a recital of hoarded spite as between Captain and Chief Engineer, and that was not sufficient for the case to proceed. Commander Beckwith then remarked that he thought the constitution of the Court was a guarantee that they would be able to decide what was an act of gross misconduct or not; it was composed of two engineers and three officers.

Mr. Sharp, replying to Mr. Pollock's last objections, said that it was for the Court to decide whether the instance of misconduct was gross or not. The Court had certain provisions to go upon and it was for them to say whether they would put them into operation or not. First of all, however, they had to inquire into the misconduct. As to the law which had been quoted on the "series of little incidents," the law laid it down that the more the breaches of the regulations the greater became the misconduct. Eventually, Mr. Sharp opened the case on behalf of Capt. de la Sala. He mentioned that the enquiry was being made under Section 19 of the Ordinance, and went on to say that the foundation of the whole thing, the root cause of the whole trouble—and he said that with all respect to the Chief Engineer—was that there can only be one master of a ship. It was not the first time that had occurred in this world. The Chief Engineer did not appear to have ever realised that there could only be one master. It was the duty of the Chief Engineer to assist the Captain in maintaining discipline on the ship. But so far from this and in this particular case, the Chief Engineer had maintained a persistent attitude of open opposition to the master. He had openly disregarded the master's orders, and had interfered with his duties; and this had been going on for over the whole period mentioned in the statement, which was somewhat serious in view of the fact that a state of war existed. He would call two principal witnesses, Capt. de la Sala, who joined the ship on February 13th and was still Captain, and Capt. Spink, who was master of the ship prior to Capt. de la Sala. They would say, in fact, that while they recognised the defendant's position as Chief Engineer, he completely disregarded their positions as master, and placed himself, before the eyes of those on board, in open antagonism to the Captain. The trouble commenced when Capt. de la Sala first joined the ship in Hongkong Harbour. It commenced on the same day. Capt. de la Sala called the Chief Engineer to him and intimated, in view of the drunkenness of a Chief Officer, that he would prohibit the sale of drink on board. The Chief Engineer then said that if that were going to be the case then his men and himself (meaning the engineering department) would go over the side of the ship. The Captain then modified his previous remarks and asked that there should be no treating; as he had had a lot of trouble owing to the drunkenness of officers. Mr. Sharp then proceeded to refer to numerous dates between February 13th up to about a week ago, when he contended the Chief Engineer had been guilty of serious misconduct. On February 20th, for instance, there was trouble between defendant and the cook, the latter making a report to the Captain. At Cape St. James, on one occasion, the Chief Engineer became insulting. The Chief Engineer also persisted in addressing the Captain as "my man," or "Mr. Man," which was, of course, very wrong indeed. On March 7th there was some trouble which nearly led to a fight between the Chief Engineer and the Chief Officer, and the Captain was implicated. At Saigon, on one occasion, the Chief Engineer objected to more cargo being taken on board, and said that if another pound was taken he and his men in the engineering department would go over the side of the ship. Wishing to avoid trouble, and despite the fact that more cargo could have been taken, the ship sailed without any more cargo being taken on board. One of the owners of the boat was present at the time, and to him the Chief Engineer said—"If you want any favours done you will have to put your hand in your pocket." On another occasion at Saigon the second and third engineers came on board and said they wished to resign, but as this would have meant delaying the sailing of the boat considerably, the Captain refused to accept the resignations. Mr. Sharp also referred to several occasions when the engines stopped and no satisfactory explanation was obtainable from the Chief Engineer, despite the fact that the stoppages occurred on those occasions when it was his watch. All the instances he had mentioned showed consistent misconduct on the part of the master's position on the ship.

Capt. de la Sala, in the course of his evidence, said he told the Chief Engineer to tell his men that there was to be no treating, but those instructions were not carried out. He put his "boy" to watch and had also seen things himself. The Chief Officer had to leave the ship because of drink. Witness then went on to refer to the incidents mentioned by Mr. Sharp in his opening statement. The Captain added that he had never met a more insolent person than the Chief Engineer, and on many occasions he had been sorely tempted to punish him severely. He really believed that the Chief Engineer wanted to lead him on to do this, so as to make him commit himself. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AERTEX CELLULAR.

THE IDEAL MATERIAL FOR SUMMER WEAR.



WE HAVE ALL SIZES IN "AERTEX"

UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,

UNDERVESTS FROM \$2.00 PER GARMENT

EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHTS IN DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS.

KHAKI SHIRTS WITH COLLAR ATTACHED.

NON-ACTINIC LISLE THREAD "AERTEX"

UNDERVESTS AND GOLF SHIRTS

MADE FROM RED YARNS WHICH HAVE BEEN CHEMICALLY TESTED AND PROVED TO BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE HOTTEST SUN

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER. SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.



FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Powell Ltd TELEPHONE 348

CURTAINS

Hemstitched, Frilled and Scalloped

Madras Muslins,

Book Muslins,

Fillet Nets,

Combination Nets,

Hemstitched Harness Muslins,

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL FIXTURES
(Weather Permitting).
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 15TH MAY,
SEMI-FINAL PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.
S. E. GREEN and S. H. DODWELL
J. M. SOTTERS and H. J. VERMEY.
FINAL HANDICAP SINGLES B.
A. MORSE and L. WINKLER.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 16TH MAY,
FINAL HANDICAP DOUBLES.
S. E. GREEN and A. ABRAHAM
COL. CRISP and F. A. REDMOND.

THURSDAY, 17TH MAY,
FINAL MIXED-HANDICAP DOUBLES.
MR. and MRS. NISBET v.
REV. COOPER HUNT and MRS. ARMSTRONG.
FRIDAY, 18TH MAY,
FINAL PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.
S. E. GREEN and S. H. DODWELL
H. A. NISBET and A. G. M. FLETCHER.
MONDAY, 21ST MAY,
FINAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
S. E. GREEN and REV. COOPER HUNT
G. S. KWONG and WONG PO KEUNG.
The Prizes will be presented at the end of this match.
P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary. [646]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.
PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1917. [648]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 14th May, 1917. The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that the Member of the British House of Commons who is admitted to any share or part in or to the benefit of the Contract thereby made for the provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Clerk Office, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Horse, 15th May, 1917. [644]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1917.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1917, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 9 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
[645]

WANTED.

A FIRE PROOF SAFE. Inside measurement not less than 30 inches high, 31 wide and 18 inches deep.
Apply stating lowest price to—
X. Y. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [647]

WANTED.

A Competent Man STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST required by a Shipping Office. For further particulars refer to No. 1.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [642]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

A Rare Collection of about 100 WAR STAMPS, several containing errors in surcharges, etc., etc.
Apply to—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [640]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 18th May, both days inclusive.
THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,
W. G. DABRY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917. [638]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, to MONDAY, 28th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1917. [634]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LTD. AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May, to THURSDAY, 18th May, 1917, both days inclusive.
The return of Capital of \$3.00 per Share will be paid to shareholders on and after the 20th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917. [625]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.
The price of issue is 95 per cent.
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxes.
The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.
The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 20th March, 1927.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 20th September.
Interest on the loan runs from the 20th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to P-trograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.
The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.
G. TISDALE,
Manager. [639]

IN THE GOODS OF ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT, late of Hok Tin Works of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., situate at Hok Tin in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, Chief Engineer of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of May, 1917.
All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.
Dated 27th day of April, 1917.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Buildings,
110 Queen's Road, Hongkong. [583]

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 22nd May, 1917, for the under-mentioned service, for the period 1st August, 1917, to 31st March, 1918:
GENERAL SUPPLIES "A" (Vegetables and Groceries).
Terms and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of D.A.D. of S. and T. at Headquarters Office. [631]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

WANTED immediately, a MATRON. Apply by letter to Miss SKIPTON, Superintendent. State references. [629]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at the expiry of the term, to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Annual Rent	Street Price
Lot 19, at the junction of the Military Road and Bowen Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	12,000 (about)	\$0 1 1/2	\$1,500

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Dundell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.
The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYNCH," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer. [597]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
NOS. 2 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.
"A. REDSHEAL," No. 119, THE PEAK, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.
NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.
Furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [617]

TO LET.
1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Dundell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Voeux Road. [602]

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG YON CO., LTD.,
45, Connaught Road Central. [601]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Chien Gardens, Connaught Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Merston Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [58]

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

WANTED.
OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central. [621]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 15TH MAY, 1917.

WAR'S EFFECT ON THE FUTURE.

This war, which it is to be hoped is now drawing to a close, is credited with wonderful powers in its effect on the future not only of those engaged in it but of the neutral nations as well. We have been told of the new spirit that will arise among the nations, how they will put aside their frivolities and take a more serious view of their responsibilities, and of the new direction which will be given to intellectual progress. To foretell the direction of events in the future, however, it is necessary that the trend of events in the immediate past should be followed. As the course followed by a projectile at the beginning of its flight serves to show where it will fall, so a fair idea of what the future holds in store may be gathered from the tendencies of the past. In what direction has the war led us? How has it affected the nations of the world as a whole? That the war should have the same effect on each of the countries engaged in it was hardly to be expected, so widely removed are some of them in geographical positions and in national sentiment. In this respect the Central Powers have the advantage, and it is interesting to note that, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, these Powers have displayed a political consistency which has not been shown by the Governments of the Entente Powers. No doubt one cause is that the Central Powers have been able to maintain an appearance of success which has stayed such criticism as the smaller degrees of political liberty allows. In the case of the Entente Powers generally the voice of criticism in the face of non-successes has been much more audible and has resulted in changes of Ministers and the establishment of new policies.

ments of a rather radical character. Japan and Russia present certain special features. The former, by its geographical position, has escaped the stresses and hardships of the war, and, thus, having played successfully its small part in the mishaps that have befallen the Allies. It has, therefore, not been disturbed by them politically. The general election that has just terminated turned purely on domestic matters. Russia, on the other hand, has suffered severely by the war, more, as it now appears, by inefficiency and treachery than by incapacity to meet the foe. The voice of criticism, stifled under the heavy weight of an autocratic polity, was finally directed towards an overthrow of the political institutions, with the result that from a state of political servitude Russia now seems to be on the way towards the establishment of institutions as free as those enjoyed by any country on earth. It is too early yet to say whether Russia's political freedom is safe from attack, but at least it may be confidently predicted that the old conditions will never be restored. The war has, thus far, it may be said, not resulted in any diminution of political freedom, but has, on the contrary, rather increased it. It is true that many individual rights have been forfeited under the stress of necessity, and that in the case of Great Britain there has been an apparently remarkable development of bureaucracy, with, perhaps, a lessening of the power of the House of Commons. But a perusal of the English papers shows that the voice of criticism has by no means been stifled, and that it is only under the stress of circumstances that the growth of bureaucracy has been permitted to take place. Indeed, it would be absurd, in a war which is virtually a struggle for free institutions, for the protagonists themselves to abandon that which they are fighting for in the case of others. Up to the time of the revolution in Russia it was felt that that country was the weak link in the chain of Allied nations—that its government presented anomalous features which could not be reconciled with the trend of the war. Russia, however, has now been brought into line, and it must be recognised that the Allies' cause has been proportionately strengthened. It has been claimed, and to some extent rightly, that since the war began the Allies, in self-protection, have had to adopt the procedure, if not the ideas, of the Germanic Powers, and that they have thus, to a certain extent, become Germanised. It would be idle to deny that conscription in Britain, for instance, was imitated from Germany, and that ideas of national service, organisation of labour, etc., owe their origin to the same source. There is certainly a danger of the hand becoming imbued to what it works in, but there is the safeguard that such measures, destructive of liberty in times of peace, in time of war are shorn of much of their influence. There are other and sterner foes which may press on the liberty of the people and render them a more certain prey to the despot, and among these the most deadly is the exhaustion caused by war, not only in the destruction of the best manhood of the race, but in the labour involved in replacing the wealth that has been dissipated. The war has already indicated immense damage on the nations, and thus on the individuals forming the nations, and this will be felt for a generation at least. It involves a lower standard of living, less leisure and less culture. To expect a quickening of the intellectual life in such circumstances is to overlook all that makes the intellectual life possible.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, May 26th at 11.30 A.M.
Captain Carr, R.E., is to read a paper on "Bible Symbols" at the next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening in St. Paul's College, commencing at 9 o'clock. Dr. Earle will preside.
According to the Chinese Press the request to export wheat from Shanghai made by a foreign contractor to the Hongkong Government was rejected by the Bureau of Taxes on the ground that the export of foodstuffs from China is prohibited in the treaty.
During the week ending May 12th there was one non-fatal case of bubonic plague reported in the Colony. In the same period there were four Chinese cases of enteric fever, three of which proved fatal, and a non-fatal British case of paratyphoid fever.
Colonel (temporary Brigadier General) H. G. Casson, C.M.G., who commanded the South Wales Borderers at Tientsin and afterwards during the siege of Tientsin, has been decorated with the Serbian Order of Kara George, 3rd class (with swords) by the King of Serbia.
A fine of \$2,000 was imposed upon a Chinese yesterday at the Hongkong Magistracy for being in possession of 35 taels of opium. The man was found in a ricksha with a basket in his possession, and the drug was found concealed in the basket by a Chinese detective.
It is notified in the London Gazette of 30th March, 1917, that H.M. the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the appointment of H.E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., LL.D., to be a Knight of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
The full programme of the grand assault-at-arms, arranged by the Hongkong Police Reserve, will be found in our advertising columns. The display will be given on Saturday next at the Hongkong Volunteer Parade ground, and a very large attendance is expected. Booking at Moutrie's from 11 a.m. to-day.
The Police have received three reports of people jumping into the Harbour. A man was pulled out near the Hoi Hon Wharf in an unconscious condition and was restored by means of artificial respiration by Lance Sergeant Fowler. Two women of Kowloon were unsuccessful in their attempts to commit suicide and are now in the Government Civil Hospital.

COMPANY REPORT.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

Subject to audit, the net profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1917, amount to \$23,541.98, which the Directors will recommend be applied as follows:—
A Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on the Subscribed Capital \$21,000.00
Carry forward 2,541.98
\$23,541.98

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

We regret that, owing to an omission, the sense of one paragraph was destroyed in Mr. J. H. McGuigan's letter, which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The passage in question should have read as follows:—
That we are members one of another is true of the whole human race. And just as it is well for every organ of the human body that every other organ should be well, and it is ill for all if any one be hurt, so it is well for the people of every nation that the people of every other nation should be well and prosperous, and it is ill for the people of all other nations if the people of any one of them be poor, ignorant or oppressed.

NAVY LEAGUE THANKS OVERSEAS BRANCHES.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Grand Council of the Navy League in March last:—
"This meeting of the Grand Council of the Navy League desires to give expression to its deep gratitude to the Committees and Members of the Overseas Branches of the Organisation for their most generous contributions to the Relief Funds for the dependants of the gallant men of the Navy and Mercantile Marine who lost their lives in defence of the Empire."

THE WAR.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.
AUSTRALIAN GALLANTRY.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ZEBRUGGE HEAVILY BOMBARDED.
BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH GAINS.
HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 14th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—We bombed the enemy out of Bullecourt and drove him out of the maze of riverside defences around the Roex quarries. A cratered field and German fort, known as Cavalry Farm, near the Cambrai-Arras road, was easily captured. The Germans desperately endeavoured to re-take Bullecourt. At 3.20 on Sunday morning they launched a heavy attack which was smashed up by gunfire. Only twelve men came within bombing distance, nine being killed and three prisoners, and these died of wounds. A fresh attack was dispersed an hour later, when but twenty men got through and all were killed except one, who was captured. It is difficult to give a right impression of the scale of perspective of the various engagements. Summed up, we have made a most valuable advance, and took nearly 1,000 prisoners, and have captured the better part of two villages, many bits of trench, a fair amount of booty—trench mortars and machine-guns—and have put large numbers of the enemy out of action. The weight of the German artillery is still a feature of the situation.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST.
BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, May 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We stormed last night the Roex Cemetery and chemical works further northward, and continued to advance to-day, carrying positions in this neighbourhood on a front of a mile and a half. We took 700 prisoners and captured a number of trench mortars and machine-guns.

We destroyed yesterday seven German aeroplanes. Five were driven down uncontrollable. Four of ours are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 13th.

A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—British attacks at Bullecourt, between Gavrelle and the Scarpe, and on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai Road, failed with heavy losses.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, May 13th.

A communiqué states:—Our artillery has been active, especially south of St. Quentin, on the plateau north of the Aisne, and in Champagne. There has been no infantry action, except a French raid at Berry-au-Bac. There were numerous air fights on Friday, in which seven German aeroplanes were destroyed. Seven others fell badly damaged.

BRITISH STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, May 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—There were patrol encounters last night north-west of St. Quentin.

North-east of Le Verguier we advanced our posts at certain points, inflicting casualties.

Fighting continues at Bullecourt. We advanced our line slightly south of the Scarpe and improved our positions on the western slopes of Greenland Hill.

North of the river, we repulsed a counter-attack east of Roex Cemetery and took fifty of the enemy prisoner.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

PARIS, May 13th.

A communiqué states:—Artillery and rifle fire broke up violent enemy attacks on the Craonne plateau, north of Rheims, and in the region of Maison de Champagne with heavy losses. We took prisoners.

CALM ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, May 13th.

A communiqué states:—There is a relative calm on the whole front.

We continued destructive artillery firing on works and organisations of the enemy, who but feebly replied.

The Belgians brought down a German aeroplane south of Uist.

GALLANT AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, May 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We repulsed two counter-attacks upon positions on the Hindenburg line, eastward of Bullecourt. The Australians for the past ten days have gallantly maintained their positions in this sector, repelling at least twelve determined counter-attacks.

We held the greater part of Bullecourt. We to-day established ourselves in the western houses of Roex, and have again progressed on the western slopes of Greenland Hill.

We destroyed six German aeroplanes and five were brought down out of control. Six of ours are missing.

BULLECOURT SURROUNDED.

LONDON, May 14th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—It had become apparent that during the fighting on the 11th and 12th inst. we scored gratifying important successes and tactical advantages. The smart unflinching around the chemical factory near Roex compelled the enemy as to the whereabouts of our main attack, and the large flight of our aeroplanes returning to the aerodrome after evading the attack swooped down and circled very low till all their ammunition was spent.

In and around Bullecourt, the situation is developing favourably. The enemy to-day hold one hundred and twenty yards of trench to the south-west of the village, which we have surrounded. Small parties of our troops have filtered through the village with very few casualties and are now clearing up numerous enemy machine-gun pickets established in the ruins.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

SERBIANS GAINING.

PARIS, May 13th.

A Macedonian official message says:—On May 12th the enemy opposed with violent reactions our attacks, during which he succeeded in regaining a footing in some trenches captured yesterday at Srdakelegan, but east of this point French troops brilliantly carried an enemy work and made prisoner of about thirty.

The Serbians are gaining ground foot by foot. They captured Height 1824 and continue to progress at Dobropolje.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.
COMPENSATION DEMANDS.

MADRID, May 14th.

A German submarine sank the Spanish steamer *Carmona* which was proceeding to Cetta. The Government is protesting, demanding compensation.

Two Spanish destroyers have been ordered to act as guardships between Gijon and the French coast.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.
BOMBARDMENT BY BRITISH MONITORS AND AIRCRAFT.

FLUSHING, May 13th.

There was heavy firing and bombing during the early hours of the morning in the direction of Zeebrugge.

Reports from the frontier state that warships and aircraft attacked Zeebrugge from three till eight o'clock in the morning.

The bombardment was unprecedentedly heavy.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, May 13th.

A Berlin official message states that enemy monitors shelled Zeebrugge on Saturday in the fog, at long range.

There was little damage, and there were no fatalities.

ADMIRALTY'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement:—A portion of our Dover forces successfully carried out yesterday morning a very heavy bombardment of Zeebrugge.

The Naval Air Service co-operated, and there were over fifteen aerial combats fought, in which four of the enemy's machines were destroyed and five driven down uncontrolled. Two of ours are missing, one of which landed in Holland, being interned.

NORWEGIAN SEAMEN AND SPIES.

CHRISTIANIA, May 13th.

Four Associations of captains, mates, stewards and seamen have passed a resolution urging the Government to exercise more effective control over foreigners pouring into Norway as spies, who are responsible for the sufferings of the seamen.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA CALLING UP RESERVES.

PETROGRAD, May 14th.

General Gutchkoff has ordered the sending to the front of reserve officers and men who were mobilised in 1914 and have not yet been sent to the war. The percentage of such officers is seventeen.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

PETROGRAD, May 14th.

The anarchists who evacuated Count Leuchtenberg's house, mentioned on the 13th, proceeded to the villa of ex-Minister Durnovo, which had been commandeered by other anarchists.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

GERMANS REFUSED PASSPORTS.

AUSTRIAN, May 14th.

The Berlin Government has refused passports to Herr Haase and other Independent Socialists to proceed to the Stockholm conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATROCITIES ON JEWS.

LONDON, May 13th.

Reuter learns that all the Jews were expelled from Jaffa at the Passover and were compelled to flee northwards. They were robbed during their flight and their houses were looted and destroyed. Those resisting were hanged. Thousands wandered in the roads, helpless, starving and ill. Those deported to an unknown destination included masses of young Jews from Jerusalem.

ENEMY CONFERENCE.

AMSTERDAM, May 13th.

A telegram from Berlin says the Imperial Chancellor has gone to Vienna, where he will hold a conference with Count Czernin.

RUSSIAN GIANT AEROPLANE DISASTER.

LONDON, May 13th.

A Russian wireless message states:—One of our giant Iliumometz aeroplanes unexpectedly fell 10,000 feet at Monaster-jiska.

The crew of six perished.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL KORNILOFF RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, May 13th.

General Korniloff has resigned command of the troops at Petrograd without giving any explanation, but it is apparently due to friction with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

MUNITIONS QUESTION.

PETROGRAD, May 13th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the War Minister, M. Gutchkoff, says if a definite agreement is reached with America, who has undertaken to organise Russia's transport system, the question of the supply of munitions would be satisfactorily solved in a few weeks. The re-equipment of the Army was at present most unfavourable, but it would shortly be improved. The Army had been reorganised, enabling the utilisation of men of talent.

ANARCHISTS.

Despite M. Tschidze's denial, it is confirmed that the conditions at Schleussburg are as telegraphed on the 10th inst. A small party of anarchists has seized the Duke of Leuchtenberg's house in Petrograd and is delaying the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The latter's organ declares that the Duma is dead and claims that the Committee has the sole right to speak for the people until the Constituent Assembly meets.

MANCHESTER STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Manchester Engineering Strike Committee has decided to resume work on the 14th instant. Presumably its decision affects all centres.

A FRIEND OF AMERICA.

MR. BALFOUR WARMLY ACCLAIMED.

NEW YORK, May 13th.

The Chamber of Commerce luncheon to the British Mission was memorable from the fact that American financiers and business men of world-wide note cast aside their accustomed restraint and unreservedly acclaimed Mr. Balfour as the friend of the United States.

Mr. Balfour, responding to the toast, said his life's dream had been that the English-speaking and liberty-loving branches of mankind should be drawn closer, and that all temporary causes of difference should be seen in their true perspective. He had been and would remain, unalterably faithful to the ideal of American friendship.

Shouts of "No!" greeted Mr. Balfour's question:—"Does anyone think that if sea-power is transferred to German hands it will be exercised on behalf of human freedom?"

Mr. Balfour continued to say that the German Fleet was deliberately brought into existence in the hope of crushing a Naval Power which German autocracy recognises as one of the great bulwarks of freedom and one of the most perfect defences against world domination.

ALLIED OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 13th.

A Berlin message says the transfer of Anglo-French officers to Freiburg has begun. They will be housed in hotels.

SCANDINAVIA AND THE WAR.
NEUTRALITY TO BE MAINTAINED.

STOCKHOLM, May 13th.

A conference of Scandinavian Ministers resolved to continue absolute neutrality and to abstain from mediation.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP RESENTED.

WASHINGTON, May 13th.

The Senate, after an acrimonious debate, expunged by 39 votes to 38 the provisions of the Espionage Bill establishing a modified newspaper censorship.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S DIVISION.
After a stormy debate, the House of Representatives decided by 315 votes against 178 to restore the Army Bill amendment which the Senate eliminated permitting Mr. Roosevelt to lead a Division in France.

SOCIALISTS DETERMINED.

OVERTHROW OF HOHENZOLLERN DYNASTY DEMANDED.

NEW YORK, May 13th.

Prominent Socialists have sent messages to Socialists at Stockholm, Copenhagen, The Hague and Bern requesting them to forward them to the Socialists in Germany, declaring that the democracy of the world would continue to fight Germany till the Hohenzollern dynasty was overthrown. The signatories include Mr. Russell, a member of the Mission to Russia.

RESOURCES OF THE NATION.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON'S APPEAL TO NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, May 13th.

General Sir William Robertson was the guest at a dinner given by the Newspaper Press Fund, and, in acknowledging the great debt of the Army to the Navy and merchant seamen, mentioned that during the last five or six weeks we had expended 200,000 tons of munitions in France alone, while we had sent across 50,000 tons of stone weekly for the making and mending of roads. All this meant a great amount of work. Sir William urged newspapers to realise their great power and responsibility, and to encourage the seventy-five per cent. of the nation which was not in the firing line, but whose work was essential to success, to do their utmost so that the whole of the resources of the nation could be utilised.

LORD DERBY ON THE OUTLOOK.

EVERY REASON TO BE OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, May 13th.

Lord Derby, speaking at Liverpool, paid a tribute to the bravery of the Flying Corps. He defied anyone to say whether any nation had complete air supremacy, but, without fear of contradiction, he said that on essential days in the battles of Arras and the Somme the supremacy of the air was absolutely ours, and without it we could not have done what we did. Lord Derby believed that there were at present better brains in this country perfecting and improving flying machines than in any country in the world.

Referring to the general outlook of the war, Lord Derby said there was every reason to be optimistic. "We can certainly beat the submarine menace if we ration ourselves as required." There was no place in the country for the man who did not do all the work in his power for the country and the war.

GERMAN LABOUR PROGRAMME.

The Social-Democratic Labour Union of Germany has published its programme. The chief feature of it is the demand that the consent of the Reichstag be obtained to the preliminary negotiations for the conclusion of all alliances, and to declarations of war and treaties of peace, and that the Imperial Chancellor's responsibility to the Reichstag must be fixed by his liability to dismissal upon the demand of the Reichstag. Finally, the programme urges the speedy conclusion of peace on the basis of the renunciation by all the belligerents of all claims of annexation.

Every woman in receipt of public relief in the Hamburg district is compelled to do six hours' agricultural work daily. Fifteen thousand forced meat tickets have been circulated in Munich.

GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

DISMAL PROSPECTS.

The boastful and confident articles on the future of German mercantile shipping which filled the German Press at earlier periods of the war have given way to a soberer way of looking at things. Less than a year ago we were told that the war had only to cease and German merchant ships would pour forth from their harbours to sail the Seven Seas, conquering and to conquer. British tonnage, we were further assured, was either sunk or worn out, and the building yards were not making good the losses. It would be an easy victory for German shipping concerns, all the more as the yards were turning out enormous quantities of new tonnage of a most superior type. Ships of ten, twenty, and even fifty thousand tons were rapidly approaching completion, and their builders were only waiting for the magic word "Peace."

But a change has come over the spirit of this dream of supremacy. We hear little or nothing more of busy yards filled with orders for new ships. Depression has taken the place of the bragging of yesterday, and when the subject is mentioned at all it is always coupled with a hope that at some near day the Imperial Government will consent to come down with a thumping big sum to cover the war losses of shippers, and provide them with ships to resume business when peace comes.

DISMAL SHIPPING PROSPECTS.

Dr. Isenheimer, the Syndic of the Association of Shippers for the Weser (Bremen) district, in a lecture delivered before the Institute for Oceanography gives a most depressing account of the actual state of affairs. He spoke in depending tones of the men, losses which may be still further increased as the war goes on.

With regard to the losses of tonnage, he explained that this was mainly caused by the branches of international law practised by Germany's enemies, by the injury done to the rights of neutrals, and by the seizure of German ships before the outbreak of war. Dr. Isenheimer calculates that 1,300,000 tons have been lost owing to these causes. German ships confiscated by the enemy must also be reckoned. Whether compensation for these losses will be forthcoming, only the further progress of the war will show. Dr. Isenheimer reckoned the value of the lost tonnage at £42,000,000. Other deplorable losses consist in injuries done to German landing and loading stations abroad, and here the loss is so great that not even an estimate is possible.

Turning to the incomes of German lines during the war, the lecturer stated that, although a number of companies employed their ships in the Baltic trade their revenue from this source was hardly worth talking about. German shipping, he stated, is faced with almost insuperable difficulties, and it is extremely difficult to know how, when the war is over, the companies will again resume their activities. There is first of all the almost entire lack of men, officers, crews, artificers and engineers, the supplying of ships with coal, oil and provisions, the repair and fitting out of German ships in neutral harbours.

LARGE SUBSIDIES DEMANDED.

In the opinion of the lecturer the peace negotiations must provide a way out of all these difficulties. It must be a condition that interned ships shall be provided with coal, artificially made shallows must be again deepened, wrecks and mines must be removed. And not to be forgotten is the fact that neutral shipping companies during the war have made enormous profits and accumulated large reserves. Only by means of an efficient mercantile marine will it be possible to bring about any revival of German economic life, and therefore it is to be hoped that the Imperial authorities will speedily come forward with subsidies large enough to secure shipping interests against disaster.

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.

The Bandman Opera Company will soon be with us once again. They will commence their all too short season here with that highly amusing musical comedy "High Jinks." This will hold the boards on Thursday and Friday nights, and on Saturday "Mr. Manhattan" will be presented.

The following week come "The Merry Widow," "The Happy Day," "The Bing Boys are here," "The Girl from Ohio," and the ever popular "Girl in the Taxi," which will be the Company's farewell night.

Speaking of "High Jinks" *The Daily Telegraph* says:—"A success of laughter and high spirits. That, in a word, describes the 'High Jinks' we saw at the Adelphi last night. And the very 'agreeable racket' introduced us to a tune that is going to send London simply crazy. It is a most alarmingly insidious and insistent tune, with a lightly syncopated rhythm and a frolicsome lilt that would set an ancient dancing. No musical comedy would stand more than one tune so maddeningly 'adhesive' as the rollicking one that runs through the piece as a kind of 'leading motive.' And by the rarest of luck, the fun and the high spirits did not fizzle out, as so often happens, before the end was reached. The last act of the three. Never, in short, were any jinks sustained with greater spirit and success."

AUSTRIA'S NEW EMPEROR.

CREATES A POLITICAL PANDEMONIUM.

If the plan of the new Hapsburg sovereign is not defeated at the eleventh hour, the Parliament of his Austrian realm, guided by the third Premier it has had in his very brief reign, is wrestling with the crisis of "Central Europe." It may be that the fall of Count Clam-Martini, as Primo Minister, will test severely the determination of the Emperor Charles to become, in the words of the Paris *Figaro*, his own Bismarck. The crisis in Vienna, to sum up in a sentence the gist of a stream of comment in the European press, exists because the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary has a will of his own, a determination to make it prevail and a capacity of so high an order that even Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is not going to extremes in dealing with his young sovereign. There has not taken place at Budapest, says the Paris *Temps*, any such upheaval as that which excites political Vienna; yet even so sensational a step as the dismissal, or perhaps the disgrace, of Tisza himself is a possibility. Charles I. is presumed to be taking advantage of the longing of his subjects for peace. He instigated, the French press says, the German overtures through Washington. Unless Paris dailies are misinformed, he has since assured the Pope of his pacifism. The character in which he steps forward impresses the popular imagination and enables him to go far without incurring public opinion. There is, also, an impression that Charles I. is giving recognition to the Czechs at the expense of the Germans, a fact supposed by some to explain his alleged tiff with Emperor William. This alleged "tiff" is ascribed to the shock his Hohenzollern Majesty derived from the discovery that his Hapsburg Majesty also has a strong will.

MYSTERIES OF THE POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN VIENNA.

Even the best-informed European dailies profess themselves baffled by the spectacular and surprising events of the past two months in Vienna, involving the dismissal of two Premiers in succession, the disappearance of Burian as Foreign Minister of the Dual Monarchy, the calling of the Reichsrath, the threat of disgrace to Tisza, and most exciting of all, the rumoured clash with William II. This development takes the whole press of Europe as much by surprise as does the unexpected revelation of the young sovereign's will-power and ability. The immediate future indicates a crisis for dualism. Charles will make a place for the Slavs in his realm. The delight of the Croats, the Slovaks and the Czechs is equalled only by the chagrin of the Magyars. To make the prospect gloomier for them, the hint is conveyed through well-informed Italian organs that Charles I. has the support and encouragement of Benedict XV., who sees in the new Hapsburg ruler the real hero of the peace movement. The Holy Father saw with gratification, if we may accept the gossip of Roman journalists in such dailies as the Paris *Matin*, the cleaning out of the Teutonic-Hungarian element in Vienna and the installation in power of a combination favourable to a great south Slav State as part of a federalized Hapsburg empire.

IMPENDING QUARREL OF CHARLES I. WITH TISZA.

Until Charles I. came into collision with Tisza, the greatest living Hungarian and the man who stands for dualism, nothing checked the progress of the young sovereign to a position of unquestioned authority. The chaos of war favoured him, observes the *Temps*, the pacifism of his purpose reconciled the masses of hungry subjects and the absence of a political leader whom the people trusted made Charles seem a sort of Moses. While yet Archduke, Charles, to follow the well-informed analysis of his position in the London *Telegraph*, realized that Count Tisza had reduced Francis Joseph to the insignificance of a puppet. He resolved upon the dismissal of Tisza, only to find that politician too strong. When he had realized the purpose and the ambition of Tisza Charles I. felt that his own position as a monarch was insecure. Hungary under Tisza stood for something like independence, and whether that ideal was realized under a Hohenzollern or under a Hapsburg mattered little to him. Thus is the mind of Tisza read by the London organ. The *Telegraph* represents Charles as appalled by the possibilities especially as if he were once warned by the consort of the assassinated Franz Ferdinand that Tisza would be the ruin of the Hapsburgs if his schemes were not nipped in the bud. The only safety lay in embracing the policy of the late Archduke. Charles lost no time in strengthening his position among his non-German subjects. He resolved to summon the Reichsrath, which had not met since the war began. The Slavonic elements are thus given a voice and they are making it heard. In Hungary the young Emperor was particularly gracious to all the foes of Tisza, going so far as to invest with the order to the golden fleece both Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi. No further intimation of where the Emperor-King stood was needed by his Hungarian subjects. The dismissal of Tisza was said to be but a matter of days.

EMPEROR CHARLES AND THE RIGHTS OF HIS PEOPLE.

One of the steps contemplated by Charles I. is a reorganization of political life in Hungary along lines that are really democratic. He is planning a reform of the suffrage, according to the *Figaro*, that will make it genuinely universal. Concessions are contemplated to the Socialists. This must entail the doom of government by great magnates, among whom Tisza is the ablest and most powerful. The failure of the youthful Charles to unhorse Tisza is attributed in the Paris news solely to the crisis involving the fate of the Clam-Martini Ministry in Vienna. The Czechs are working for the fall of Clam-Martini, says the London *Telegraph*, not only because he is a renegade Czech but because his fidelity to the Slav cause is doubtful. Count Clam-Martini has long been a foe of Germanization, he was an intimate friend

RUSSIA'S WORD TO BE HONOURED.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGE.

VICTORY AT ALL COSTS.

The new Russian Government on its formation addressed to its representatives abroad the following telegram:—
The news transmitted by the Petrograd Telegraph Agency has already acquainted you with recent events, and the fall of the old political régime in Russia, which collapsed lamentably before the popular indignation provoked by its carelessness, its abuses, and its criminal lack of foresight.
The unanimity of the resentment which the order of things now at an end had excited among all the healthy elements of the nation has considerably facilitated the crisis. All these elements having rallied with enthusiasm to the noble flag of the Revolution, and the Army having lent them its prompt and effective support, the National movement obtained a decisive victory within eight days. Thus rapidity of realization has happily made it possible to reduce the number of victims to figures unprecedentedly small in the annals of upheavals of such extent and importance.

By an Act dated from Pskoff on March 15th, the Emperor Nicholas II. renounced the Throne for himself and the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaievitch, in favour of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

In reply to the notification which was made to him of this Act, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, by an Act dated Petrograd, March 16th, in his turn renounced the assumption of the supreme power until the time when a Constituent Assembly, elected on a basis of universal suffrage, should have established a form of Government and the new fundamental laws of Russia.

By this same Act the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch invited the citizens of Russia, pending a definitive manifestation of the national will, to submit to the authority of the Provisional Government constituted on the initiative of the Duma of the State, which holds full power.

The composition of the Provisional Government and its political programme have been published and transmitted to foreign countries. This Government, which assumes power at a moment of the gravest external and internal crisis which Russia has known in the course of its history, is fully conscious of the immense responsibility which it incurs. It will apply itself first of all to repairing the overwhelming errors bequeathed to it by the past, to ensuring order and tranquillity in the country, and finally to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced on its future lot.

In the domain of foreign policy the Cabinet, in which I am charged with the portfolio of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen régime and will honour Russia's word. We shall carefully cultivate the relations which unite us to the other friendly and Allied nations, and we are confident that these relations will become even more intimate and more solid under the new régime established in Russia, which is resolved to be guided by the democratic principles of respect due to small and great nations, to the liberty of their development, and to a good understanding between nations.

But the Government cannot forget for a single instant the grave external circumstances in which it assumes power. Russia did not will the war which has been drenching the world with blood already for nearly three years. But, victim of premeditated aggression, prepared long ago, she will continue, as in the past, to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing an intolerable hegemony over its neighbours and subjecting twentieth century Europe to the shame of the domination of Prussian militarism.

Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure to the world at all costs an era of peace among the nations on a basis of stable national organization, guaranteeing respect for right and justice.

She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, without cessation and without faltering.

The Government of which I form part will devote all its energy to the preparation of victory, and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past which hitherto have paralysed the aspirations and the self-sacrifice of the Russian people.
I am firmly convinced that the marvelous enthusiasm which to-day animates the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times and will hasten the hour of the final triumph of a regenerated Russia and of her valiant Allies.
I beg you to communicate to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the contents of the present telegram.
(Signed) MILUKOFF.—*Reuter*.

THE KAISER'S FUTURE.

CROWNLESS SPLENDOR.

THE HAGUE.

There has again been a flutter of rumours in neutral countries about the outbreak of a German revolution. The Amsterdam Bourse, where people ought to have known better, sent the mark down to unknown depths on the mere assumption that the news was true. It is naturally untrue. That a revolution may come in Germany, and sooner than the Kaiser thinks, is more than probable, but it is a long way off. It can only be hastened by a decisive German defeat in the field.

In addition to other reasons that might cause the Germans to try to shake off the yoke of Kaiserism—the ruinous results of thirty months' "victories," the threat of famine, and the sinister tale of war and misery—events in Russia have popularised the idea of revolution in Germany. The peaceful revolution of Petrograd has something like a bombshell thrown through Germany, and has deeply affected the German mind. It has given hope to many Germans and fear to many more.

Of course, one need not be surprised to read in the *Forwards* such bombastic lies as that the German Emperor has renounced the Throne for himself and the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaievitch, in favour of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

GERMAN "FUNK."

Behind this lie of a "freedom-bringing" Germany, however, it is easy to detect a colossal piece of German "funk." Germany is terribly afraid of a free Russia, because she knows that freedom in Russia—as everywhere else—means anti-Germanism. A free Russia must necessarily paralyze the present war to the complete defeat of Germany.

Now that Czarism exists no longer the Kaiser and his Junkers have discovered they have lost their only excuse for living and ruling. Nicholas' disappearance from the stage of world events is considered by the superstitious Kaiser a very unsavoury foreboding, and he must wonder how it will be possible to keep his "free" Germans loyal, now the Russian "slaves"—as they have been called in Berlin since 1914—have shaken off the old régime.

Germans always loved argument and discussion, they are now discussing to their hearts' content the "coming German revolution." Let there be no mistake, however, about that revolution once it does come. Only incurably foolhardy optimists can believe that it can succeed in Germany as it did in Russia.

The Kaiser and his family can be bundled overnight into a well-guarded château, while a provisional government, consisting of a handful of Reichstag leaders, will make it their business to see the Imperial Chancellor and his fellow-blunderers speedily locked up in the cell of Spandau Prison, where Karl Liebknecht is being kept at present.

THE ONLY LESSON.

Things will not go so simply and so thoroughly. Germany has yet to learn the gentle art of breaking up an empire and chaining Kaisers, and only military disaster will teach her the great lesson.

The wholesale destruction of Germany's armaments fleet by Admiral Beatty's hundredfold increase of the present food panic, the joining of the few remaining neutrals to the great coalition—all that together would not help the prospects of German revolution as much as a sound defeat of Hindenburg's armies. Germany's State system rests on the myth of the invincibility of the Kaiser's army. The day that myth is dispelled, and not before, will Germany's tuition in revolution-making be complete.

The Hohenzollern throne may tremble and totter, but it will in all probability not collapse. Nothing could be more foolish than to believe that the day Germany finally wishes to put her house in order she will begin the great work of cleansing by the destruction of the House of Hohenzollern. The Hohenzollerns are powerful in the whole empire, and they have no rivals. No German prince seriously "pretends" to the Kaiser's crown. The foresight of Bismarck eliminated that possibility long ago.

Then, the optimists may say, why not a republic? Germany, however, has no taste for a republic, and even Haase and Liebknecht never seriously made it a point of their agitation that henceforth the Teutons should have a "mere president" at their head. Germany needs a Sovereign in shining armour, even if the armour is of zinc. In a famous French play a Socialist Minister, explaining his "military programme" to a general, says: "We will suppress the army, but we shall maintain the uniforms." That may well be the German way with the Kaiser.

DRAWN CLAWS.

The Kaiser's rights, prerogatives, and powers will certainly be curtailed and reduced to constitutional measurements, but not the Kaiser's wardrobe. It is unthinkable, even to Germany's most "advanced" Socialists, that the country could be ruled by a gentleman in a frock coat and silk hat. A uniform is necessary, a uniform, a sword, and spurs. The Kaiser wears all these splendidly, and he will therefore retain his job.

The revolution will be searching all the same. Germany, and above all, Prussia will secure representative and parliamentary government. The days of irresponsible Ministers appointed and dismissed according to the whim of the Emperor will be over.

Germany will need, will demand, and will get, either by force or otherwise, the government she needs. The Kaiser and his heir, who have brought their country to the border of the abyss, will have to pay the price of their folly in becoming reasonable, constitutional, and obedient. If they "kick" they may lose their crowns, and even their lives. But they will not kick. They never kick when they are not the stronger party.—*Daily Express*.

THE SALT OF LIFE.

EXTRAS THAT WE CAN AND CANNOT DO WITHOUT.

[BY MRS. ARIA IN "THE DAILY CHRONICLE."]

Extras are the salt of life—even now the sugar—but necessity will recognise no law for them, and with every beat the Government is preaching down the daughters' hearts for them.
"You must not, you should not, you shall not—give any time or thought to pleasure, but dance only to the tune of labour, and let your days be long on the land, or off it," would represent the whole duty of the woman who is sincere in her renunciations, and centuries away from the poetic dogma, "Men must work and women must weep."

But happily there is a "but"—we preserve some tolerance towards the proverb that exceptions prove the rule; and even while extras are flung from us perpetually by circumstances over which we have no control, we contrive an occasional indulgence, if not on the luncheon table, in the wardrobe; if not in the wardrobe, at the playhouse, where the crowded auditorium in the variety shows gives evidence of our sincere desire to take our pleasures gladly and contradict the old-established accusation that this is not our habit.

So far as the inevitable extra may take place in our economic dreams of the little dressmaker who estimates 30s. as her charge and will hand us the sum total of a bill registering at least another 10s., we submit as cheerfully as to the amusement tax. There would seem in the scheme of things no chance of avoiding the extra, even when we are inclined to take it more hardily; in the school fees, for example, while extra holidays by royal command or merely force of an exciting epidemic must also be accepted in the ordinary course among the privileges of patient parents.

"THE LITTLE MORE."

There seems little satisfaction to be gained from legitimate extras, except those which put in an appearance in the ballroom; dances thus labelled being accredited the most enjoyable bordering on to supper, and permitting an extension of companionship which may make even for the staircase, and let us hope, its proverbial wit.

"The little more and how much it is," we may well sigh, in full grasp of frugal resolve when we are stricken with illness and faced by the doctor's order, "Get a nurse." Rapidly we may calculate two guineas a week, and rejoice that we can just find it without serious inconvenience. The end of the service shows to the account the damning evidence of extra for the laundry for the taxicab of transit, and then we have to remember how very kind and good the attendant has proved, and wonder whether it is impossible to avoid some generous acknowledgment of this.

Tips are extras very hard to escape. In social restaurant circles we cannot deny the small gratuity to the waiter or to the hall porter, and with the Scotchman we must deplore that "bang went saxepe," or even more, at the slightest excuse for gratitude.

It has been granted that the practice of economy is of exceeding difficulty, and the most plausible means suggested in view of the row of "Don'ts" which beset us on all sides, is to pass the time in bed. Even that proceeding, if possible, involves some outlay in washing, to say nothing of the essential fare and the domestic assistance necessary to pursue such conduct in comfort.

"Everybody should dismiss their servants for Government work and contrive to manage for themselves, accepting as necessary in their dwelling only that which they can achieve." Thus has propagated many a wise woman, directing her counsels severely towards anybody. It is not so easy for the uninitiated to start successfully on the house cleaning way, while amateur efforts towards cooking may easily result in disaster, or worse still, hunger. Put an entirely inexperienced woman with a gas stove and a steak and some potatoes which ask for frying, and wreckage may easily ensue and the extra help in the kitchen be proved as indispensable as thriftness.

Cooks are rarely born and have to be made, and those who preach the doctrine of self-help, and would applaud the teacher of Dickens' fame—"How do you spell window?"—"Wi-n-d-e-r."

"Now go and clean it"—would do well to realise that all human material is not calculated to stretch to all measures.
"I only want the extras," voiced the spoilt darling of the day before yesterday, "the hors d'oeuvres of the feast of life, the essentials," and she had many followers in pre-war moments who would most cheerfully omit the crop if the central bowl on the table could be filled with white lilac. Fastidiousness is not so much a crime as a misfortune, and those who possess this may suffer most acutely, while the insensible to the charm of luxury have no conception of and little sympathy for the sufferings of those thus endowed. It is no small boon to be able to make yourself entirely comfortable in any surroundings where fortune may place you.

SELF-FORGIVENESS.

The exaggeration of such an expression as "I can only sleep in linen sheets of the finest quality, and I must have silk stockings or I am miserable," has, for the majority, happily gone by the board, and the strenuous hours of work of those of old-time extravagance have left them with self-forgiveness as a valuable asset.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMY PHYSICAL TRAINING.

ITS EFFECT ON THE NATION.

[FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

One of the great advantages which the nation may expect to derive from the tumult of war is a better disciplined people, with its manhood physically trained in a great school. As a nation we have not sufficiently developed our bodies, and as a race we had strata of the population undersized and physically unsound. The training of the nation to arms will remove this disadvantage for several generations to come, for no man can look upon the units of the Grand Army to-day without noticing the great improvement in the appearance of our men. White faces have become ruddy, stooping shoulders straight, the carriage of the body erect, and the eyes have that clear expression which denotes perfect health.

The training of the infantry, the vast majority of the men under arms, has been an interesting study. During the first eighteen months of the war the system in use was crude and full of hardship, but from January, 1916, onward the organisation of the training system has been satisfactory. One reason for the improvement is found in the fact that all recruits are now grouped and classed, and come up in batches, whose arrivals are pre-arranged and provided for. There is now a competent General Staff available for supervision, while in the early stages of the conflict the War Office and the Command were cleared out of experienced Staff Officers for the front. The new Staff entrusted with the training of the manhood of the nation fully realised the great opportunity which was theirs. As one authority said, "I want as many men as possible to pass through our hands for this physical training, as in no other way can it be brought home how essential this exercise is in peace time; it is a system which quickens the mind as well as the body, and gives an alert disposition." The actual training of the men has been greatly helped by the recovery of individual officers, who have devised means for quickly preparing men, and many of these means have become standardised for the whole of the Army. Notes from the front, in pamphlet form, have helped everybody, and the men in these islands have therefore always had realities in front of them. With characteristic determination they have made themselves the best infantry in the world, as their forbears were under Marlborough and with Wellington.

The training of young men from civilian life and from the ranks in cadet battalions has been one of the great successes of the war. Here the budding subaltern is gauged and tested before he is commissioned, and during the course it is seen what branch a young man is most fitted for. This is a great improvement on the old method of gawking a man and testing him afterwards. The cadet battalions have taken the place of the dried-up O.T.C. Courses at Schools of Instruction have also added to the general knowledge while a Senior Officers' Course and a Staff Course have developed many excellent men. The new Staff is a complete success. It is a common-sense Staff, full of business instinct and hating shams. It is a Staff which does things and gets things done, and the royal road to success in its ranks is not the possession of a certificate from an examination but ability proved in the fire, a character for accomplishment.

We closed our Staff College at the beginning of the war, and the Germans kept theirs open. Experience has proved that we were right and the enemy wrong. Of the two Staffs ours is easily the best. It has been made so by the few Staff College officers of the old Army, all too few in number, who laid the foundation for developing out of the brains of the New Army a Staff to handle and lead it.

A workman with a definite leaning towards Socialism, a rare eloquence, and considerable desire to prove this, was complaining bitterly of the injustice rendered to the working man by his difficulty in getting a bath when it was obvious that the fine ladies who had no cause to get dirty. Even he denied the recognised impachment that when baths are supplied in the smaller houses, they are most constantly used as receptacles for coats.

"That's neither here nor there," he vowed; "they don't want it—I do. A bath is not an extra to a working man, and I have to go out for mine and pay for it, too."

As a matter of fact a bath is an extra that the usual working man should insist upon, and there seemed much common sense in this contention, although the relative conceptions are not quite on a par, since the lady who did not actually need a bath in the sanitary interest might well persuade herself of its indispensable comfort.

There's the rub. What is an extra to one person is a necessity to another, and politics for the proletariat are, and always will be, among the insuperable obstacles to the level way of the legislator.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 17th May.—
9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"High Jinks."
Friday, 18th May.—
11 a.m.—Olsen-Bornes Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Monday, 21st May.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Wednesday, 23rd May.—
Noon—Wm. Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Annual General Meeting.
Saturday, 26th May.—
Noon—A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., General Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.
Tuesday, 28th July.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jobson & Co. by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

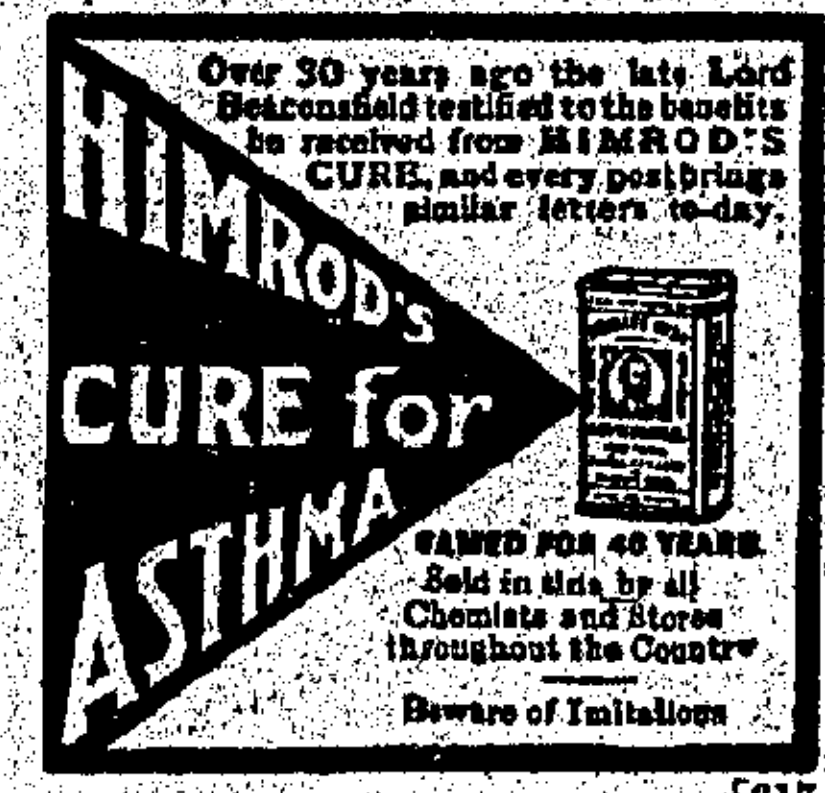
HOME REMEDY WHICH WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING SCRAWNY, UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN PLUMP AND ATTRACTIVE.

Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn of a marvellous discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day, in many instances, rounds out the figure and makes thin folks fat up even if they have been scrawny for years.

"Don't shut your eyes and say 'Impossible'! Put this new treatment to the test. The test will tell. It is no sign that you must remain skinny and under weight the rest of your life, even if you have vainly tried every 'fattenor' you ever heard of."

This new discovery calls for no diet stunts, no detention from business. You go about as usual, eat what you like. It is harmless to the most delicate system, and contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol. Just a concentrated tablet which can be taken privately. Your nearest friends need not know what you are doing, until you astonish them with a visible and pleasing increase of weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. Take Sargol and get out of the featherweight class.



Over 30 years ago the late Lord Bessborough testified to the benefits he received from SARGOL'S CURE, and every postholder receives similar letters to-day.

CAUTION FOR 45 YEARS. Sargol is sold by Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

S.S. "LOTUS" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the warehouses and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded as unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 17th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 20th May, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 17th May, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 11th May 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APOAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from aboard. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID RABBOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1917.



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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGHONG"	On 15th May, 10 A.M.
HANKOW	"CHENAN"	On 15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUOHOW"	On 18th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"KWEILIN"	On 24th May, Noon.

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S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 15th May, at Noon.
"HAIHAN" ... Capt. A. B. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 22nd May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave From	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if sailing about	about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KAMAKURA MARU FRIDAY, 8th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Shirai 12,500 Tons, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIDZUOKA MARU WED. DAY, 20th
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Noma 12,500 Tons, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE ... TENSIN MARU (THURSDAY, 17th May, at Noon.)
Capt. Taniguchi 8,000 Tons.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.)
Capt. Soyada 13,500 Tons.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... KAMO MARU (FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Iwano 16,000 Tons.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... KASHIMA MARU (FRIDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Iwano 17,500 Tons.

YOKOHAMA ... TAISHO MARU (SATURDAY, 19th May, at Noon.)
Capt. Ogawa 8,000 Tons.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE ... BENTEN MARU (WED. DAY, 30th May, at Noon.)
Capt. Tomita 8,000 Tons.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE ... PENANG MARU (SUNDAY, 27th May, at Noon.)
Capt. Koshikida 10,000 Tons.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
For Further Information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
MORI, Managers.

TELEPHONE Nos. 12 and 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	WED., 13rd May.
SHINYO MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 14th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June.
PERKIA MARU	8,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 14th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 28th July.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (\$123).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passages and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 291.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

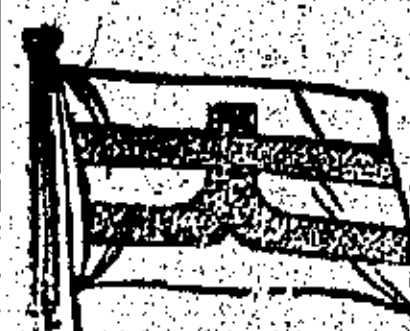
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MANILA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 23rd May, at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th June, at 2 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Pigeon Sound touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Pigeon Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. As present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anging, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 20th May, at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th May, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Owing to possible delay no letters will be sent via Siberia until further notice unless specially marked for that route.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire, are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshan	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Santa, Stanley	—	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Lottery 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M. — 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namoi and Samsoi	5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	—

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.
Canton	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tan	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ri	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kunglung	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	Except Saturdays	—

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Saigon.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices; foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 14th.	
ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 3 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 6 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 12 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 18 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 24 months	2 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bill, 3 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 6 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 12 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 18 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 24 months	2 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bill, 3 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 6 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 12 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 18 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 24 months	2 1/2
ON HONGKONG.	
Bank Bill, 3 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 6 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 12 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 18 months	2 1/2
Bank Bill, 24 months	2 1/2

MONETARY COIN.

Hongkong	20 cents	10.00
Hongkong	10	5.00
Canton	20	5.00
Canton	10	5.00

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq., Chairman.	
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Esq.	
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.	
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.	

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1917.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,500,000

Paid-up ... £1,500,000

Reserve Funds ... £1,500,000

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

IN ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,500,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000

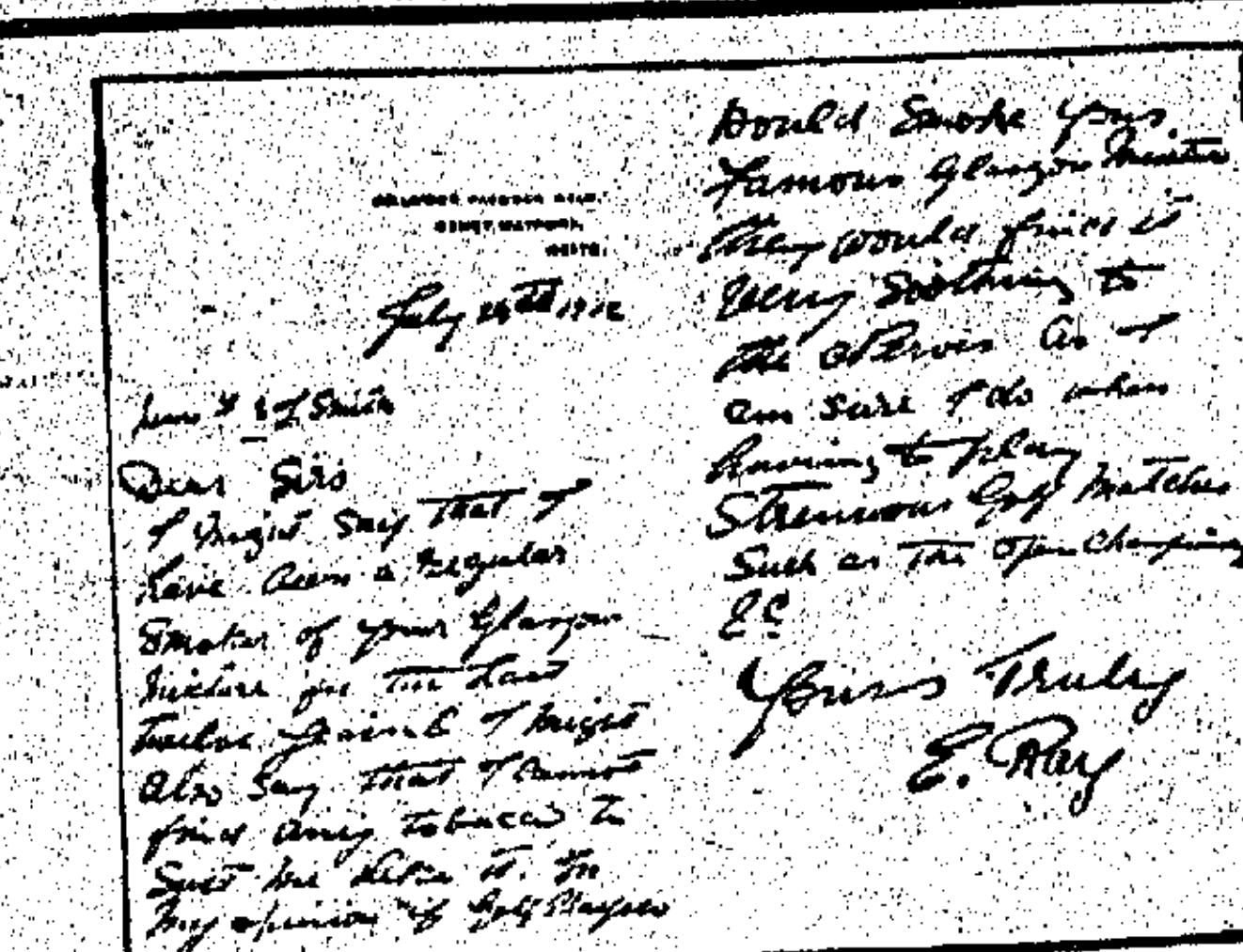
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1917.



"The MAN with the PIPE"

SMITH'S

GLASGOW MIXTURE

THE TOBACCO FOR COLFERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES.

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Kao, Giran, Kagi, Karmen, Keshu, Marung, Finan, Sook, Oshu, Taidou, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Kobe, Canton, Pootow, Han, Kow, Kueikang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS.

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Part's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

3, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [690]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusueh, Wuhu, Anshing, Istang, Tsin, Kiangpo, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Yenchow, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Luanchow, Tsinghsien, Haing, etc.

HONGKONG: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chinkia, Lanchi, Huochow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowken, Tientsin, Chowsien, Tientsin, Lanchi, Linting, Tientsin, Yihuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tientsin, TAIYUAN, Yuncheng, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHOW, Kien, Mouk, Nanking, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Canton, Kwantung, Peking, Kueih's Suichang, etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Remittance.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [674]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [118]

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13TH MAY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$712 1/2 sellers		24 1/2 for 1916
INSURANCES—				
Cantons	\$50	\$350		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$27 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325 buyers		15 1/2 int. account 1916
North China	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$20 for 1915
Union	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$21 for 1915
Yangtze	\$50	\$325 buyers		
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$5 int. a/c 1916/17
Canton Steamship	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Steamer	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$1.25 for 1916
Do. Do.	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/16
Star Ferry Co.	\$50	\$325 buyers		
REFINERIES—				
China Sugars	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$12 for 1916
Malacca Sugars	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$5 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$1.75 for year ending 30/4/16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$3 for year
Hongkong Land	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Land	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$0 cents for 1916
Kowloon Land	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$2 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$5.25 for 1916
OTHERS—				
Langkai	\$50	\$325 buyers		Tl. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	\$50	\$325 buyers		2 1/2 int. account 1916
Urul Caspian	\$50	\$325 buyers		2 1/2 for 1915/16
MINE—				
Kailash	\$50	\$325 buyers		1 1/2 int. act. year ending 30/6/16
Rango	\$50	\$325 buyers		None since 1910
Tromoh	\$50	\$325 buyers		4 1/2 int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo	\$50	\$325 buyers		Tl. 9 for year ending 31/10/16
Kung Yik	\$50	\$325 buyers		Tl. 0.90 for year ending 31/10/16
Shanghai	\$50	\$325 buyers		Tl. 8 for year ending 30/6/16
Yangtze	\$50	\$325 buyers		Tl. 5.40, est. 1917 for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS—				
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		None since 1906
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		70 cents for 1916
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$3 for year ending 31/10/16
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		80 cents for 1916
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$3 for year ending 31/10/16
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$2 and bonus of \$1 for 1916
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		None for year ending 31/10/16
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		80% for 1916
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		7% for year ending 31/10/16
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		25 cents for year ending 31/10/16
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		\$1.25 for 1916
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		70 cents for 1915
China Borneo	\$50	\$325 buyers		None since 1914

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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